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NEW SYNONYMIES AND GENERIC CHANGES IN THE LYGAEIDAE (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA)

By Peter D. Ashlock

*Entomology Res. Div., Agricultural Res. Serv., U. S. Dept. Agriculture**

The following changes are published now so that they may be used in forthcoming publications in which nomenclatorial changes seem out of place, and so that they may be incorporated in a world catalogue of the Lygaeidae now in preparation by James A. Slater.

Kleidocerys virescens (Fabricius), new combination

Acanthia virescens Fabricius, 1794, Ent. Syst., 4:70.
Tingis (?) *virescens* (Fabr.), Fabricius, 1803, Syst. Rhyng., p. 127.
Ischnorhynchus championi Distant, 1882, Biol. Cent. Amer., Ins., Hemip.-Heterop., 1:193, Pl. 19, Fig. 3, new synonymy.
Kleidocerys championi (Dist.), Barber, 1947, Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat., 19:64; Barber, 1953, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 55: 281.

Remarks: For nearly a century, authors, following Stål, have been treating *virescens* as a member of the Cymini, either in the genus *Cymodema* or in the genus *Cymus* (see synonymy of *Cymus breviceps* Stål below). Through the courtesy of S. L. Tuxen and C. J. Drake, I have examined the type of the species and find that it is the same as the species described by Distant as *Ischnorhynchus championi.*

Fabricius' description mentions the presence of two spots close together in the middle of the hemelytra and three spots on its posterior margin, while Stål's redescription has a note appended remarking on their absence. Spots in these positions are present in the Fabrician type I have seen, and are a common occurrence in species of *Kleidocerys*, but are present in no member of the Cymini. Apparently Stål did not have the type specimen of *virescens* before him when he redescribed the species.

When Tuxen sent a number of Fabrician types to Drake, he assured him that they were the true Fabrician specimens. The specimen here discussed is in fairly good condition, but has been pinned through the thorax with a rather large pin, and it lacks both antennae. There is

* Now University of California, Berkeley.

a single label on the pin upon which is handwritten "virescens" on the upper surface, and "n. sp." on the lower surface. The first "s" on the upper surface and the "s" on the lower surface are of the old f-style. I have selected this specimen as lectotype, and have added to the specimen a label so stating.

Cymus breviceps Stål

Cymodema virescens (Fabr.), Stål, 1868, Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. (Hemip. Fabr. 1.), 7(11): 77, misidentification.

Cymus virescens (Fabr.), Stål, 1874, Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. (Enum. Hemip. 4.), 12(1):127, misidentification; Barber, 1923, Amer. Mus. Nov., 75:12, misidentification, makes *breviceps* Stål a synonym.

Cymus breviceps Stål, 1874, Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. (Enum. Hemip. 4.), 12(1):127; Van Duzee, 1909, Canadian Ent., 41:372, makes *exiguum* Horváth a synonym.

Cymodema exiguum Horváth, 1908, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 6:559.

Remarks: Since *virescens* Fabr. has been found to belong to the genus *Kleidocerys*, another name must be found for *Cymus virescens* of authors, not Fabricius. Oddly enough, Stål himself described the species in his Enumeratio Hemipterorum as *Cymus breviceps*, and apparently did not recognize that it was the same as the one he redescribed as *Cymodema virescens* (Fabr.). Since *virescens* was originally described from the West Indies ("Americae meridionalis insulis") and *breviceps* from Texas and Carolina, possibly it did not occur to Stål that his two descriptions applied to the same species. *Cymodema exiguum* Horváth, described from Washington, D. C., is a later synonym. I have reviewed the specimens under the name *Cymus virescens* in the U. S. National Museum collection and can find no differences between West Indian specimens and those from continental North America. Therefore *Cymus breviceps* Stål becomes the correct name for the taxon *Cymus virescens* of authors, not Fabricius, and all references to *virescens* other than the two Fabrician ones should be transferred to *breviceps* Stål.

Ligyrocoris insititia (Distant), new combination

Erlacda (*?*) *insititia* Distant, 1893, Biol. Cent. Amer., Ins., Rhynch., Hemip.-Heterop., 1(suppl.):401, Pl. 35, Fig. 8.

Remarks: R. J. Izzard of the British Museum (Natural History) kindly confirmed my identification of this species. Since there is a stridulatory area, or "semi-lunate strigose vitta," on each side of the two basal abdominal segments, the species must be transferred to the genus *Ligyrocoris* Stål. It is most closely related to *L. nitidicollis* (Stål), though it is considerably larger.

Delochilocoris Bergroth

Dorachosa Distant, 1893, Biol. Cent. Amer., Ins., Rhynch., Hemip.-Heterop., 1(suppl.):409, preoccupied, Distant, 1892, Cicadidae.

Delochilocoris Bergroth, 1893, Rev. d'Ent., 12:154, new name for *Dorachosa* Distant, 1893.

Remarks: American authors have generally placed the North American species *D. illuminatus* Distant and *D. umbrosus* Distant in the old world genus *Aphanus* of authors, not Laporte, following Horváth, 1908 (Ann. Mus. Hungarici, 6:561) and Barber, 1919 (Jour. New York Ent. Soc., 26:61). China, 1943 (Generic Names of British Insects, Part 8, p. 242), however, pointed out that *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826, must be used in place of *Aphanus* of authors, not Laporte, and American authors have followed this arrangement ever since.

In 1957 Scudder (Ent. Mon. Mag., 93:152–6) reclassified the subfamily Rhyparochrominae (now Megalonotinae, see Slater, 1957, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 52:35–8) and placed *Rhyparochromus* Hahn in the subtribe Rhyparochromina (Megalonotina). The subtribe was characterized, among other characters, by the dorsal location of abdominal spiracles III and IV. I have examined the spiracles of *D. umbrosus* and find that only the spiracles of segment IV are dorsal; consequently, the species must belong to the subtribe Gonianotina, *sensu* Scudder. Therefore the North American species described by Distant cannot be placed in the old world genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, and Bergroth's *Delochilocoris* must be resurrected for the two American species.

Delochilocoris is very closely related to *Malezonotus* Barber. The most obvious difference is that the species of *Delochilocoris* have entirely black hemelytra while those of *Malezonotus* species are patterned. In addition, the species of *Delochilocoris* are subshining and nearly glabrous, even on the head, while those of *Malezonotus* are all dull, and have rather long pilosity on the body surface, or at least on the head, as in *M. angustatus* (Van Duzee).

Balboa Distant

Balboa Distant, 1893, Biol. Cent. Amer., Ins., Rhynch., Hemip.-Heterop., 1(suppl.):408, Pl. 35, Fig. 25.

Remarks: In 1918 Barber (Jour. New York Ent. Soc., 26:53) suggested that *Balboa* Distant might be a synonym of *Ozophora* Uhler, and in another paper in the same year (Psyche, 25:80) he included *Balboa* in his treatment of *Ozophora*. The monobasic type of the genus *Balboa*, *variabilis* Distant, differs from species of *Ozophora* in its foliaceously expanded rather than carinate, pronotal margins. Also unlike species of *Ozophora*, it possesses a stridulatory apparatus consisting of a striated coastal margin of the hemelytra and a plectrum on the hind femora. These characters would seem sufficient to establish *Balboa* as a valid genus. *Ozophora ampliata* Barber was found to be congeneric with *B. variabilis* and so is transferred to the genus *Balboa*. *Balboa ampliata* (Barber) is the new combination.

Prosomoeus brunneus Scott

Prosomoeus brunneus Scott, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 14:435–7.
Ligyrocoris terminalis Uhler, 1896, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 19:262–3, new synonymy.

Izzard has checked a paratype of Uhler's species against the type of Scott's and pronounced them the same. Hence, *Ligyrocoris terminalis* Uhler must be regarded as a synonym of *Prosomoeus brunneus* Scott. Both were described from Japan.